

## YAZOO CITY.

Mrs. HARRIET N. PREWITT, Editor.

Friday, February 11, 1853.

We are authorized to announce S. M. PHILLIPS as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce BENJ. F. ADAMS as a candidate for Assessor, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce S. G. CHAMBERS as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JAS. THARP as a candidate for county Treasurer, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JO. SHERARD as a candidate for Assessor, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce R. M. WINN as a candidate for county Treasurer, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce WM. R. WRENS as a candidate for Assessor, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce ALEX. SMITH as a candidate for county Treasurer, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JOSHUA T. RUSSELL, Jr., as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. STREET as a candidate for county Treasurer, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES PERRY as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce N. H. LUSK as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce W. H. MANOV as a candidate for Assessor, at the next election.

The weather during the past few days has been excessively cold, mixed up with rain, sleet and snow.

### The St. Charles Exchange.

This splendid establishment has of late undergone many and neat repairs, and in point of neatness will vie with any other similar establishment in the State. The bar is furnished with the best and choicest liquors, and attended by accommodating and gentlemanly barkeepers who know how to mix liquors to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Just try them.

### Cooper's Well.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of our old friend, John Thatcher, who, it will be seen, has taken the management of Cooper's Well. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Thatcher, it is not necessary to say that he would put forth no statement in the slightest degree variant from the facts, and make no promises which he was unable, in any particular, to redeem. We can assure the public that most extensive improvements have already been made at the Wells, under the efficient management of Mr. Thatcher: and the aspect of things entirely changed. The little drawbacks to enjoyment, which were occasionally complained of heretofore, have all been remedied; and everything provided, in the way of comfort and convenience, which the most fastidious could require. Under the management of Mr. Thatcher, the Well cannot but be a most agreeable place of resort. His established reputation as the prince of landlords warrants us in saying, that nothing that nothing will be left undone to fulfil the highest expectations of his guests.

**WHIG GOVERNOR IN MAINE.**—We learn from the Philadelphia Sun, that Hon. Wm. G. Crosby, whig, is the Governor elect of Maine. No choice having been made by the people, it became the duty of the House of Representatives, under the constitution, to place before the Senate the names of two candidates selected from the four who had received the highest popular vote. The names of Mr. Crosby and of Governor Hubbard, the late incumbent, were selected by the House, and the former was chosen Governor by the Senate, the vote in that body being 17 to 14.

Through our exchanges we perceive that a schism has occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The division seems, as far as our knowledge or observation has attained, to be confined to the State of Georgia.

The seceders have assumed the name of "Congregational Methodists." They oppose the itinerant system, and say in their declaration, that the necessity for it no longer exists. They further object to the Methodist government, and (as we understand them) say it is unconstitutional to civil institutions. They commenced by organizing a general representative unit, under which each congregation has power to choose their own pastor and other officers. What effect this division will have, or the extent it will detract from that numerous branch of the christian church, time alone will determine.

The tobacco crop of the United States for the year 1850 amounted to about \$200,000,000. Of this about \$81,000,000 was consumed at home. In 1840 the consumption per head in the United States amounted to 2 lbs. 13 oz. In 1850 3 lbs. 8 oz. increase of 70 per cent. in 10 years.

## The Whig Party—Its Principle of Action.

Parties, like individuals have their genealogies. They are remembered for the purity of their principles, as individuals are for their virtues. Generations may pile upon generations, but the heroic deeds of an honorable ancestry are never forgotten by their remotest descendants, either in the paternal or maternal line. New names may take the place of old ones, but the present stock, if noble, is the source to which we delight to trace our lineage.

So it is with parties. History brings up the record in this case, and the purer their principles the brighter they shine, as they are transmitted from generation to generation. Thus do we regard Whig Principles at this day. They have stood the test of ages, and glisten like so much burnished plate that has been in use from time immemorial.

We are told that the inhabitants of the banks of the Nile have a tradition that the greatest of the Egyptian pyramids was built by the antediluvians, and venerate the great obelisk as the only work of that mighty race, that has withstood the floods that changed the face of nature. Something like this is our reverence for the Whig party. Not because it is a party, but because we believe it to be the basket in which precious jewels have been preserved, and the medium through which immutable principles have been transmitted to us by sages and patriots of old. The Whig party was not erected this year, nor a few years ago. Its foundations were laid, and its superstructure reared by the mighty men of ages now remote. Its principle of action is CONSERVATISM, and here is the distinction between the Whig party and all other political combinations. It is the CONSERVATIVE party that has weathered the storms in England; yea, from the time of Charles to Victoria, and which, in old "Father Land," still holds its position in defence of the rights of the British citizen, and in support of the English constitution, alike against the encroachments of the crown, the high-toned monarchical policy of the Tory party, and the wholesale destruction of the Radicals; and which in our own America, has steered the old Republican Ship of State through the narrows, the flats and rocky shoals for three-fourths of a century.

Turning over the leaves of our past history, we find that this great party, through its conservative principles has been the active agent in developing and preserving our new system of government—the life-giving fluid which has flowed from the heart to the extremities, and kept, thus far, in harmony and union, a grand federative system with a central head, around which revolve thirty odd independent sovereignties, each moving harmoniously in its own sphere, yet supporting and reflecting the light of the federal head which forms the sun in the system. The identity, too, of this party cannot be mistaken. It is the fruit of the seed sown by those who secured the inviolability of parliament in England; who wrought out that reformation which extorted the great Magna Charta from the Crown; which was sown by the Huguenots of France, and planted in our Western Hemisphere by the pilgrims at Plymouth; by Raleigh's companions along Albermarle sound, and by Captain Smith at Jamestown, in the old mother of States.

The same party controlled the storm in the days of our Revolution, and placed that great act of American Emancipation—the separation of the colonies from the parent government—upon the firm and impregnable basis of principle, and stripped it of every vestige of a factious spirit, that after generations might not have a precedent for dissolving governments for light and trivial causes, but turning to the history of the times, and to our Declaration of Independence, there read that principle alone controlled, and great and grievous causes impelled the separation. Passing through the Revolution, the "Father of his country," was called to the helm of State by the same great party, and its conservative principles shone brightly through his administration, and his last admonitions breathed the spirit of that party and plead for conservatism.

In the formation of our Federal Constitution, we again see that party prominent and active; and led on by the old Republicans of the day, with James Madison at the head, they formed and adopted a constitution, avoiding the great central and overshadowing idea, of consolidation on the one hand, and a weak and ineffectual federal union on the other, knowing, (for wisdom in those days presided in the councils of the Nation) that extremes always run together—hence, they sought to avoid either, and gave us the inestimable government we have, with its proper checks and balances. In carrying out that Constitution and adapting it to the wants and exigencies of the Nation, the same party is visible,—for its writings are seen upon the walls of our Legislative halls—and we find it constructing the constitution as understood by its fathers, repudiating the latitudinarian construction taught in the Hamiltonian school on the one hand, and the ultraism of an unrestrained democracy on the other, for, however much dogmatics may rant and rave, and inflame

the worst of human passions, our government is known by the alphabet class in political economy, not to be a pure democracy. In the dark days of the Alien and Sedition Laws, the same great conservative party, preserving its whig tenets, saved the nation and brought her back from the worship of false gods, to the true and living faith. Thus that great conservative party has lived through all the political convulsions of the early days of our Republic and Mr. Monroe's administration may be said to have been the millennium in its history; for during his benign term of eight years, all ends and factions of parties were sunk in oblivion, and the great conservative party, stood upon its proud eminence, and looked upon the scattered fragments of faction that were strewn along the political shores, it was hoped never more to be caught up by the waves and borne away by the sea of party spirit. This hope proved delusive, however, and under the younger Adams, faction again raised its howl, and that administration, though pure as the virgin snow, was levelled before the storm that ushered in the Jackson era. This was the darkest period in the history of the great Whig Conservative party; yet, under this administration, though nearly swallowed up in the whirlpool of military glory and consolidation, this party, the true WHIG PARTY,—when the Union was threatened by Secession and Nullification—rallied around the administration of Jackson, and forgetting its past wrongs and errors, sustained him and the cause of the Union, and with Mr. CLAY at its head, secured that compromise which brought peace to our family of States, and saved the land from civil war. Under Mr. Van Buren's administration, the same conservative Whig party, saved the nation a war with England, in the affair of the Caroline. The same conservative principle prevailing, defeated the 54 40 rangers and settled the Oregon difficulty. The same party secured the late Compromise measures of Mr. Clay.

Thus has the great Conservative Whig Party ever lived and ever acted. Through the whole history of our Republic it is known by its fruits. It is the party which keeps alive the conservative principle in our government—avoids extremes and acts for the whole Union, regardless of geographical lines or sectional differences. It is for this we revere it as a party, and labor to perpetuate its principle of action—conservative, in all departments of our government.

**Wm. Penn.** when he first landed at New Castle, Delaware, set apart a quantity of land to be appropriated at some future period to the support of schools for the education of the children of that place. A school was opened there last year, and the donation now affords means to educate the two hundred children who attend it.

**Frederick Roncall**, Count of Alcoy, the new Premier of Spain, is the same who was lately Governor of Cuba. He was originally a military gentleman, and fought for Donna Isabel de Navarre. He began his political career in 1840, by siding with Espartero, and afterwards, in 1846, belonged to the Cabinet of Miraflores, as Minister of War.

**REMARKABLE MAN.**—Owen Duffy, of Monaghan county, Ireland, is 122 years old.—When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is 2 years old, his eldest 90. He still retains in much vigor his mental and corporeal faculties, and walks frequently to the county town, a distance of 8 miles. Wonderful man!

**Bishop Ives**, of North Carolina has addressed to the clergy of his diocese a statement of the reasons that impelled him to withdraw from the Episcopal and to unite with the Roman Catholic Church.

The New York Mirror gives the following good advice: "If a man complains to you of his wife, a woman of her husband, a parent of a child, or a child of a parent, be very cautious how you meddle between such near relations, to blame the behaviour of one, or the other. You will only have the hatred of both parties, and do no good with either."

**CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.**—"A wealthy Federalist" (the Concord, N. H., Democrat tells us,) "has made Gen. Pierce, President elect, a present of the nice little sum of \$30,000, to set up house-keeping." Not long ago we remember it was quite common for the Democracy to hold in holy horror at the presentation of a similar sum to the lamented Webster, as "a manifestation of their grateful sense of his valuable services to the country." And Mr. Webster was not a President elect, either, with friends to favor or plenty of offices to give away. His friends had but little to expect of him, in the way of official patronage. Where is the indignation of these honest politicians now? Or has General Pierce been presented with \$30,000 for his valuable services to his country? If the Democrat story is true perhaps some of the organs will descend to enlighten our deplorable ignorance.—N. York Express.

Mrs. Partington says that her minister preached about "the parody of the probable son."

## The Curfew.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," Gray.  
There has been some inquiry of late in regard to the origin and meaning of the word curfew, and since the great statesman's death there has been an unexampled demand for the works of Gray. In turning over the volumes of antiquarian works, we have found traces of the custom of ringing the curfew as far back as Alfred's time. It was called the *conversus ex cover fire* bell. It was rung at eight o'clock, and upon hearing its peals the inhabitants were directed to cover their fires and go to bed. It was a law established by the king to prevent conflagrations in the cities, where most of the houses were built of wood. It was deemed tyrannical, and was abolished about the year 1100.

Thompson, in a passage, undoubtedly refers to this law. He speaks of the old times as follows:

"The shivering wretches, at the curfew sound  
Dejected sunk into their sordid beds,  
And through the mournful gloom of ancient time  
Mused sad, or dreamt of better."

Although it was abolished as a law, the custom of ringing the curfew still continued, as there are many passages in old English history and poetry which show its continuance.

The first trace that we have of the custom at Oxford. There is a dirty extant evidently written to inform the world of the habits of the students of that day, and the description will answer for the present time. The student is tarrying at the wine and the bells call him thus:

"Tingle, tingle-ging goes the small bell at nine,  
To call the student home,  
But he'll never care,  
To leave his chair,  
Till he hears the mighty Tom."

The time of ringing the curfew was changed from eight to nine, and then to ten, as we find in various places. It was probably changed according to the wishes of the citizens.

Chaucer, the father of English poetry mentions the curfew. The passage is as follows:

"The dede sleepe, for every business  
Fell on this Carpenter right as I guess  
About curfew time."

There are many passages in Shakespeare's works that tell of the curfew. Yet the dramatist does not always render it as an evening bell. In Romeo and Juliet he has it—

"The curfew bell hath rung  
Tis three o'clock."

In the Tempest he gives the following:

"You whose pastime  
Is to make midnight mushrooms—that rejoice  
To hear the solemn curfew."

In Measure for Measure he gives it thus:

"Duke—Who called here of late?  
Provost—None since the curfew rung!"

The crazy Edgar says in Lear—

"This is the foul fiend Filibertigibet;  
He begins at curfew and walks to the first clock."

There are many passages which might be cited in relation to the curfew; but enough have been given to show that what was first started as a law has been continued as a custom for a thousand years. It is one of the very few which the hand of time has not obliterated. This custom has been translated to this country, and our 9 o'clock bell is the curfew. It is not known at what time the practice of ringing morning bells was first introduced. We have the first trace in the seventeenth century.

What reason has any Whig to be discouraged at the result of the late Presidential election? We need not see any signs of dependence on the part of the Whig party. On the contrary, the old Whig spirit is an resolute and determined to "fight on—fight ever" as in days of yore. Having the promotion of the good of the country for their object, they strive not merely for the éclat of victory, nor the rewards of the spoils. They have a higher and nobler purpose. They have ever been the conservative element of the government—a patent lock, as it were, upon the run mad, progressive, filibustering spirit of Locofocoism. Looking to the past, they can congratulate themselves upon having checked the ruinous, reckless course of mis-named Democracy upon many memorable occasions. Looking to the future, they have the same noble end to animate them; and the consoling reflection that "Truth is mighty, and will prevail." Their enemies have been forced to acknowledge to them the meed of praise they have acquired during the present Administration. Father Ritchie, when editor of the Locofoco National organ had the magnanimity, or rather was compelled by the force of truth to acknowledge this so far that it might well have been said of the Administration of President Fillmore, what had it done that even its enemies praised it! Coming events cast shadow that the Democratic party will have to adopt Whig policy and Whig measures to a considerable extent in the administration of the government for the next four years. Principles, what the Whig party have to contend for and so far as they can force Democracy to adopt their principles will their end be achieved. Yet the brag-gadocio spirit of Democracy would seek to create the opinion that the Whig party is infusing list of States voting for Pierce and King. Let the Whigs remember that a change of a few thousand votes in a half-dozen or more of those States would have given them the victory. Let them remember that it is the aggregate vote that indicates the strength of the Whig party and not the electoral votes of States. We ask their attention to the statement made out by the National Intelligencer, showing that at the late Presidential election Gen. Scott re-

ceived 11,099 more votes than Gen. Taylor—32,000 more than Mr. Peck, and 98,612 more than Gen. Harrison. Is there anything in this exhibit, in the least discouraging to the Whig party? A combination of the odds and ends of a heterogeneous mass of *isms* may have produced their temporary defeat, but the voice of millions of the American people have pronounced in favor of the adoption of Whig principles and the ascendancy of the Whig party. They will remain united through times of adversity, as they have done in prosperity—not held by the cohesive attraction of the public plunder, but by the great fundamental principles of the American Constitution, as expounded and promulgated by the Fathers of the Republic. When fanaticism and the corrupt coalition of the plunder interests of the Spoils Party have been brought in contact sufficiently close to produce the inevitable combustion that must follow, their discordant elements will be dissevered into their original chaotic confusion. Already we have unmistakable evidence of this in fruitless efforts to organize the Pierce dynasty out of the extremes that combined, for the time being, to create it. So soon as the end of that combination is accomplished the inflammable substances composing it have set about working an explosion and one grand explosion it will be. What portion of the fragments will thenceforth constitute the original Locofoco party, no human being can divine—whether Free-soilers, Fire-eaters, Old Fogyes Young Americans or Filibusters. The Whig party have only to remain firm and united and ere four years of Democratic rule roll round, it will stand forth the Great National Conservation Party of the Union.—Richmond Whig.

**THE BI-FOLD PURPOSES OF LIFE.**—The Italians have a proverb, "He that does not amuse himself will soon die." Liberally interpreted, contrast and change of thought and scene are necessary. To extract rational enjoyment and novelty from life, is the happiest of all arts; to impart them to others, the best of all endowments. The tangible passes from hand to hand, the intangible from mind to mind, and from heart to heart. The eye speculates and beholds, the soul appreciates and adores; and continually there are two lessons, the ardent rush of things and their quiescent repose, the diurnal sun, the nocturnal stars, that our day may be illumined by cheerfulness, and our evenings hallowed with the light of peace.

### OBITUARY.

**DIED.**—At his residence, in this county, on Monday evening, the 31st ult., after a protracted and painful illness, JOHN JOHNSON, in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Tennessee, and was one of the early settlers of this county. Of unassuming and retiring disposition. His integrity, frankness and benevolence of character, endeared him to all who knew him. A kind master, a generous, affectionate and devoted husband and father. He leaves a bereaved wife and three children to mourn their loss.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**DENTISTRY.**  
H. LAWRENCE, Dentist.  
OFFICE on Main street, next door to R. M. Winn's Hotel. A list of prices for any operation on the teeth can be consulted at the Office. Yazoo city, Feb. 11, '53. 31-1f.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
A GOOD and comfortable dwelling house with five rooms, a hall through the centre, kitchen, servants room, store room, cistern and outhouses, situated in a pleasant neighborhood. For further particulars apply at this office. February 11, 1853. 31-3f.

**NOTICE! NOTICE!**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle immediately. If not closed by the 1st of March next, he will necessarily be obliged to place them in the hands of a collector for settlement. CHAS. T. MANN. Yazoo city, February 11, 1853. 31-1f.

**To All whom it May Concern,**  
AS I have sold out and am bound to give possession in a short time and going to leave the State, one and all must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer if they do not call and settle them forthwith. Don't blame me for I have spent some time in trying to settle and have done but little. Feb. 11, '53. 31-1f. J. W. ROBERTT.

**COOPER'S WELL.**  
THE undersigned has taken the ENTIRE management and control of  
**COOPER'S WELL,**  
and is now prepared to accommodate the public. A new dining room has been erected, the SLEEPING ROOMS plastered and fitted with new furniture and BEDDING, and a complete renovation effected. Ample Accommodations will be provided for FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS; and no more will be received than can be comfortably accommodated. For INVALIDS there can be no more advantageous retreat. The water is highly recommended by the medical faculty, and the wonderful cures effected by its use almost surpass belief. Ample details of several astonishing cures may be obtained on application at the Well. The terms will be moderate, and no exertion will be spared to make guests comfortable. The Vicksburg and Jackson and Raymond Railroad will convey passengers to Raymond, thence 3 miles to the Well, in W. H. Smith's line of New Four Horse Spas. The time of trip is less than 3 hours, from Vicksburg.—Through tickets from Vicksburg to Cooper's Well can be obtained at the Railroad depot, Vicksburg; price \$3 30. Jan 21, '53. 28-4f. JOHN THATCHER.

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**J. J. MICHIE & CO.,**  
At their New Banking House  
OPPOSITE WINN'S HOTEL.  
Discount Bills of Exchange, Foreign and Domestic, and Uncurrent money. They Check on New Orleans at all times, and during the winter and spring at par. Also on New York, and the principal cities at current rates. They receive Deposits and pay out on check without charge, and allow interest on time deposits at agreed on. Make collections and remit proceeds as directed. Buy and sell Land Warrants, county and State Scrip, &c., &c. J. J. MICHIE & CO. Yazoo city, November 19, 1852. 19-1f.

**STRAWBERRIES and Cherries in their own juice, for sale by D. TAMBORINE**  
Yazoo River Plantation & Negroes FOR SALE ON TIME.  
THE undersigned will sell a Plantation on the Yazoo River, fronting one mile, together with about 60 Negroes, corn, mules, cattle, hogs, oxen, wagons and farming utensils. One-third cash and the balance on time. Terms moderate.—The tract contains 1,300 acres, situated about 16 miles above Yazoo city. WY S GRAYSON. January 7, 1853. 28-4f.

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## RANGER'S SALE.

I WILL, as Ranger of Yazoo county, sell in front of the Court House door in Yazoo city, for cash, on Saturday, the 29th inst., the following arrays:

Taken up by Thomas Buchanan, a sorrel mare, about 12 hands high, eight color marks on both sides of the neck, about 3 years old, valued at \$75.

Taken up by Wm. M. Miles, a brown mare, 15 hands high, about 15 years old, heavy limbed and large head, with some white hairs on her back and marked with the brow band; no other marks perceptible, valued at fifty dollars.

Taken up by W. W. Wood, a black and white and black spotted steer with his tail cut off, marked with a crop in the left ear and two splits a steple fork in the right, no brands perceptible. One brindle bull with some white about the flank, marked with an under square in the left and an under half crop and split in the right ear, no brands perceptible.

Taken up by Thomas C. Lewis, a red steer marked with a swallow fork and under bit in right ear, smooth crop of the left, with some white spots in the forehead, valued at twelve dollars.

Taken up by Simon Dugan, a black cow and red yearling, 12 years old, marked with a crop and half crop in both ears, the mark appearing to have been changed, valued at ten dollars.

Taken up by Dr. Thomas Gale, a small bay mare about three and a half feet high about 20 years old, valued at \$1 00. One black and white cow, about 10 years old, valued at \$6. One cow yellow and white 7 years old, valued at \$3 00. One ox, yellow and white, 15 years old, valued at \$3 00, a marked with a crop and split in the right ear and under bit in the left, branded B. R.

Taken up by E. Ray, a brown horse with a star in the face, shod all round, marked on the collar on the neck, and saddle mark about fifteen hands high, valued at \$30.

Taken up by W. R. D. Phipps, one bear, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear and a crop and under bit in the right ear, white with some black and yellow spots, about three years old, valued at \$5.

**J. A. STEVENS, Ranger.**  
Yazoo city, Feb. 11, 1853. 31-3f.  
Persons having the above mules and horses in their possession will be particular to have them here on the day of sale.

### ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE.

THE St Charles is now thoroughly fitted and reopened in a style far superior in every respect to any other establishment in Mississippi, or probably in the whole Southern country.

It comprises an area of fifty by one hundred feet, and contains a Billiard Saloon, two bowling Alleys, Restaurant and other convenient and necessary fixtures. Especial care will be observed in furnishing the bar invariably with the choicest wines, liquors, &c., and the restaurant with all the luxuries the market affords.

The secluded location, capacious arrangement, and combined advantages of this establishment, render it eminently desirable and pleasant resort.

The business will be conducted by the most competent and gentlemanly men, and no exertion will be omitted calculated to merit a general patronage.

Yazoo city, February 4, 1853. 30-1f.

### BLCKSMITH AND WOOD WORK.

THE undersigned having become proprietor of the old stand of J. W. Robnett, he is prepared to do work of all kinds both wood and iron, with promptness and on good terms. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. Shop on Jefferson street, opposite the Brick stable. J. E. ERWIN. Yazoo city, Feb. 4, '53. 30-3m.

**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**  
MUSIC Lessons on any wind or string instrument given by WM. PASSIER. Also, Piano's tuned and repaired. Room at Winn's Hotel. Yazoo city, Jan. 7, 1853. 26-1f.

**MUSIC RECEIVED THIS DAY!**  
1-2 dozen Extra Fine Guitars, to be seen at the Drug Store of Mann & Andrews. WM. PASSIER, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Yazoo city, January 28, 1853. 29-1f.

**NO ICE.**  
MLANE'S celebrated Vermifuge, a certain cure for worms, for sale by THOMPSON & CO.

**NOTICE.**  
SEALED proposals will be received by the Hon. Board of Town Council until the 7th February next, for building a brick wall one hundred feet in length, from Patterson's bridge to Woodridge's Barber Shop, on Main street, agreeable to plan and specifications furnished by the Street committee. G. M. POWELL, City Clerk. Jan 28, '53. 29-2f.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
I WILL sell on low terms, 360 acres of land (situated above high water mark) on the Yazoo river, in Sunflower county, Township 16, Range 2, west. For further information apply through R. K. Pickett or F. Bostick to the undersigned. S. A. GARNETT. Yazoo city, Jan 21, '53. 28-4f.

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THE undersigned will sell a Plantation on the Yazoo River, fronting one mile, together with about 60 Negroes, corn, mules, cattle, hogs, oxen, wagons and farming utensils. One-third cash and the balance on time. Terms moderate.—The tract contains 1,300 acres, situated about 16 miles above Yazoo city. WY S GRAYSON. January 7, 1853. 28-4f.

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